

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Market News Division

Federal Market News Service
1400 Independence Ave, SW
STOP 0238

Washington, DC 20250

Phone: 202-720- 2175 FAX: 202-720-0547

Website: www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv
www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvmhoney.pdf

Number XXXIV - #9

Issued Monthly

September 15, 2014

CORRECTED COPY: Dakota Clover Extra Light Amber price.

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2014

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

(# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA

Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.95	
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.04	- \$2.05
Valley	Extra Light Amber	\$2.04	
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.82	

DAKOTA

Alfalfa	White	\$2.06	
Canola	White	\$2.06	
Clover	White	\$2.06	- \$2.13
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.01	- \$2.03
Western	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05	
Western	Light Amber	\$2.05	- \$2.11

FLORIDA

Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$2.10	
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.75	- \$1.90

IDAHO

Western	Light Amber	\$2.11	
---------	-------------	--------	--

KANSAS

Clover	White	\$2.07	
--------	-------	--------	--

LOUISIANA

Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.85	
--------	-------------	--------	--

MICHIGAN

Palmetto	Light Amber	\$1.95	
Western	Light Amber	\$2.05	

MISSISSIPPI

Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.85	
------------	-------------	--------	--

MONTANA

Alfalfa	White	\$2.06	
Clover	White	\$2.06	

NEBRASKA

Western	Light Amber	\$2.11	
---------	-------------	--------	--

OREGON

Clover	White	\$2.06	
--------	-------	--------	--

TEXAS

Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.75	- \$1.91
Western	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05	- \$2.11
Western	Light Amber	\$2.05	

WISCONSIN

Clover	White	\$2.25	
Wildflower	White	\$2.06	
Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.96	

WYOMING

Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.05	
Clover	White	\$2.00	

Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cent: per pound.

Canola	White	\$2.17	
--------	-------	--------	--

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Mixed Flower	White	\$1.88	
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.85	- \$2.09
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$2.04	- \$2.09

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$2.04	
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.32	- \$2.00

INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$1.80	
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.46	- \$1.72
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.47	
Mustard	White	\$1.64	- \$1.76
Mustard	Extra Light	\$1.44	- \$1.64
Mustard	Light Amber	\$1.44	

VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.32	- \$1.46
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$1.35	- \$1.36

UKRAINE

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Sunflower	Extra Light	\$1.60	

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST, 2014

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Depending on the location in the District, colonies are doing fairly well. In some areas colony numbers have built back up to last years levels after significant losses. In other areas of the District, colonies have dwindled due to re-queening issues and colony size is smaller. In the southern part of the District, beekeepers are reporting fairly good honey stores due to a nice pollen supply aided by scattered rainfall during the month. In the northern part of the District honey volume is light to moderate. Although temperatures were cooler than normal for August with only one day above ninety degrees, rainfall was not plentiful and nectar sources were not as plentiful. In these areas, bees were using their honey stores so are going into the fall with lighter than desired honey volume. Near the end of the month, rainfall increased and bees are back to foraging on wildflowers including millweed, goldenrod, joe pye weed and various other wildflowers. Beekeepers were busy with state and county fairs and are currently busy preparing for cooler fall weather.

ALABAMA: While most of the beekeepers have pulled all the honey for this year, there are a few that are waiting to see what the Goldenrod and late wildflower flow will bring. Some parts of the state had adequate rain for August while others had a dry month that affected the nectar availability. In some areas the spring flow was fairly good and others a light year reporting as low as 50-60 percent of a normal year. In most areas the bees are reported to be in good shape heading into the fall months. Demand is good. Wholesale prices are averaging around \$2.10 cents a pound in the barrel.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at below normal levels for most of the month of August. The high temperature of 113 degrees Fahrenheit was recorded in Bullhead City and in Yuma; while the low temperature for the month in Arizona was 39 degrees Fahrenheit in Grand Canyon.

Arizona received some more much needed rain throughout the month, although drought conditions still persist in many areas. Out of the 39 reporting stations, 35 are at below normal precipitation levels for the year, with 26 stations at over 20 percent below normal precipitation levels. The weekly number of stations reporting precipitation ranged from 23 to 38 of the 39 stations during the month of August in Arizona.

The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state during August were watermelons, alfalfa, cotton and various desert plant bloom.

Demand for honey was good for light supplies.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources received during August were mostly some trees and wild flowers and a few crops. Bees are in generally fair condition. Weather has seen above normal temperatures with rainfall also falling below normal. Honey supply is light and the demand is strong.

CALIFORNIA: Early in the month of August, periods of showers and thunderstorms, mainly over the mountains in the northern region and all across the southern portions were prevalent. Temperatures were generally near to below normal for much of the State. Monsoon moisture continued to move through California, mainly over the mountains of Northern California, bringing some showers and thunderstorms. There was generally dry weather over the rest of the state, with seasonal temperatures. As the month progressed, a monsoonal moisture system expanded north across the State from the desert southwest to the Baja region. This was the major driver for widespread thunderstorm activity that affected most of the mountain and desert regions. Localized heavy rain and severe hail were observed over the eastern mountains with local flash flooding in the southern mountains and desert region. Temperatures were above normal statewide. High pressure began to rebuild statewide with temperatures warming to above normal levels. As August drew to a close, there were generally mild conditions across the State with near seasonal temperature. Dry conditions prevailed for the northern regions of the State except for a few showers and thunderstorms across the Northern Coastal counties into the Northern Mountains. This resulted in light precipitation, generally less than a tenth of an inch for local areas. Monsoonal moisture impacted the southern part of the State producing a line of thunderstorms which resulted in periods of heavy rain for local areas. Mild weather returned by the end of the month.

The state is traditionally one of the country's largest honey producers, with abundant crops and wildflowers that provide the nectar that bees turn into honey. But the lack of rain has ravaged native plants and forced farmers to scale back crop production, leaving fewer places for honeybees to forage. The historic drought, now in its third year, is reducing supplies of California honey, raising prices for consumers and making it harder for beekeepers to earn a living. The state's deepening drought is having widespread impacts across the state. More than 80 percent of the state is under "extreme" or "exceptional" drought, Gov. Jerry Brown has declared a drought emergency, calling for 20 percent cutbacks in water use and the first-ever state mandate to restrict outdoor watering. Since the drought began, California's honey crop has fallen sharply from 27.5 million pounds in 2010 to 10.9 million pounds last year, and this year's crop is expected to be even worse.

In Northern California and the San Joaquin Valley, the bees appear to be doing their natural gathering of pollen and there is some still available as the bees are currently not taking any synthetic pollen. Beekeepers have been feeding sugar syrup for the last month and will continue to do so. The bees appear to be healthy at current time and progressing normally into the winter season. There is little or no honey being produced. Honey and cutter bees were moved out of seed alfalfa fields. Bee hives were placed around squash plantings, near melon fields, and in local bee yards. Bees were working alfalfa, sunflower, melon and squash fields. Where available, bees were feeding on pumpkins, sunflowers, roses, wild mustard, poppies, wild radish, marigolds, agastache, borage, pennyroyal, dandelions, thyme and peppers.

The coastal bees are existing. They are not pollinating any crops, and beekeepers are feeding both pollen supplements and sugar syrup. The queens stopped laying eggs for several weeks during a complete lack of pollen, so the supplemental pollen feeding began much earlier than normal. Mite treatments have been completed, and the bees look healthy. There is no honey being produced.

In Southern California, the going continues to be rough for the bees. There is no consistent incoming nectar, and as a result there is extreme and persistent robbing pressure from neighboring colonies. Bees need extensive attention for feeding, mite control, ant control, and robbing protection, and weak or unattended colonies stand little chance of survival. Southern. Beekeepers now are scrambling to keep up with all of the above. Some beekeepers are braving the conditions to make fall divides, but most are in maintenance mode, trying to keep their stock well fed and mite treated in preparation for next season.

There are still some colonies on irrigated alfalfa. Pollination is long over, but these bees are still able to bring in a trickle of alfalfa honey, which saves on feeding. The season was a disaster drought wise, and it is difficult on the bees because they are now so dependent on human intervention to survive. Beekeepers are going through multiple pallets of sugar per month. No August honey was made in any area that was not irrigated. Some alfalfa honey was made in the irrigated areas during the earlier portion of the month.

COLORADO: Temperatures were below normal across Colorado during August except for an area in the Southeast part of the State around Lamar where temperatures were above normal. Precipitation was slightly above normal across the entire State during the same period according to the National Weather Service with the exception of below normal precipitation in the South Central and Southeast areas of the State. According to the U.S. Drought

Monitor, the North and Mid-Central part of the State remains near normal on precipitation. This normal area expanded further south in the State during August due some good August rain. There continues to be severe to extreme drought in the Southeastern area of Colorado. Most other Southern areas of the State continue to be abnormally dry to moderate in drought conditions. According to commercial beekeepers, 2014 just has not measured up to expectations overall due to a slow start in the spring and reduced flying times this summer.

During much of the summer, inclement weather has prevented bees from flying. With little flight time it has greatly impacted the bee's ability gather nectar and pollen. This adverse weather prevented bees from many foraging opportunities and from finishing with a strong honey crop. Many beekeepers will be harvesting only 60 percent of their normal honey crop. Some beekeepers will only harvest 25 percent of normal. There are still some foraging opportunities from golden rod and rabbit brush for pollen and nectar, but there is not much time left in the fall season. In addition, once a mite treatment is placed in the colony, honey in the colony cannot be used for human consumption.

Beekeepers have been actively extracting honey, but indicated they have a lot of supers to extract before they will complete this task. As honey is extracted the supply of commercial honey has been building, but overall supply of commercial grade honey is still at lower levels in Colorado. After beekeeper remove supers/frames and honey, they are using this opportunity to treat the remaining bees with varroa mite treatments. Many beekeepers have indicated that early treatment is a great recipe towards keeping the mites in check. Currently mite levels seem to be at an average level for this time of the year. Beekeepers just want to stay ahead of the problem. Overall the bears have not been as much of a problem in Colorado this season due to a number of factors. This has been a welcome relief to beekeepers across the State.

Late summer losses of bees seem to be normal according to beekeepers. Ending season brood patterns still seem to be good in most situations. Overall bees in Colorado continue to look healthy. One good management practice is to have bee's healthy and fat going into the winter months. With foraging plants still available, it has not been necessary for beekeepers to supplement the bee's diet with supplemental feed at this time. However, beekeepers do intend to start feeding sugar water and pollen patties in September.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Colorado. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Colorado are as follows: White Honey ranges from \$2.06 to \$2.10 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

FLORIDA: The weather continued to be hot and wet in August. Afternoon thunderstorms occurring almost on a daily basis washed away much of the pollen from the few food sources. Summer months are too hot and wet for any appreciable amount of honey to be produced in Florida. Bee health was considered to be very good, with many beekeepers saying their bees were in the best condition they had seen in years. Supplemental feeding was necessary as there were few natural food sources available. A small variety of wildflowers including Goldenrod and partridge peas did provide some sustenance for most hives. Melaleuca (Paper Bark Tea Tree) was available in some areas and bees did produce some honey for the hive, but essentially none for sale. Brazilian Pepper is expected to start blooming by the first or second week of September and will be the next source for honey production. Bloom will begin on the West coast and gradually work across to the East coast by late September to early October. Bees are still arriving back in Florida from Northern states where they have been working for the past several months. Almost all of the bees are expected to be back by the middle to the end of September. Honey production was practically zero with very good demand for any remaining honey supplies. Prices continued to be at or near record high levels.

GEORGIA: The majority of the bees are reported to be in good shape heading into the fall season with very little loss as compared to last year. Most of the beekeepers have treated their hives in July and August for Varroa mites and preparing them for the upcoming fall months. Small hive beetles have increased in most areas but are kept in check with treatments/traps. The hot weather slowed the brood production and many beekeepers are reporting that their colonies are starting to produce brood for winter bees. Some hives are heavy with honey and others are being fed supplemental food as the dry hot weather slowed down production of available nectar. Any week hives will be condensed and feeding will be heavier to get the bees in condition for winter. Goldenrod, Aster, Kudzu, late cotton and wildflowers blooms are still available for the bees to forage from. Most areas of the state reported a better summer flow than in the spring and quality is good, color is a light amber, however some areas have noted the color is a little darker than expected. The Sourwood crop is much better than last year in both volume and quality as well as the Tupelo, Sumac and wildflower honey. Prices for Wildflower \$9-10 lb retail \$6 wholesale Bulk sales to bakery light honey:\$2.17 lb dark honey \$2.08. Prices for Sourwood, Sumac, Tupelo \$12 lb retail \$10 wholesale.

IDAHO: Temperatures were above normal over the Northern areas and below normal over Southern areas of Idaho during the month of August, according to the National Weather Service. Precipitation was above normal across the entire State in the same period except for an area around Boise that was below normal. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, despite recent August rains across the State, most areas are experiencing some type of drought condition. The exception to the drought conditions are the Upper Panhandle area and a small area in Southeastern Idaho which currently have normal moisture conditions. The rest of the State has drought conditions that vary from abnormally dry to severe. The worst drought conditions continue to be in the Southwestern and Central areas of the State.

During the first three weeks of August, many bees in Idaho were idled and unable to fly due to rainy conditions. There have been too many rainy days which have severely impacted the bee's ability to gather nectar and pollen. This adverse weather prevented bees from many foraging opportunities and from finishing a strong honey crop. There are still some foraging opportunities for pollen and nectar with alfalfa and rabbit brush, but there is not much time left in the fall season. In addition, once a mite treatment is placed in the colony, honey in the colony cannot be used for human consumption.

Beekeepers have been actively extracting honey, but indicated they have a lot of supers to extract before they will complete this task. As honey is extracted the supply of commercial honey has been building, but overall supply of commercial grade honey is still at lower levels in Idaho. After beekeeper remove supers/frames and honey, they are using this opportunity to treat the remaining bees with varroa mite treatments. Many beekeepers have indicated that early treatment is a great recipe towards keeping the mites in check. Currently mite levels seem to be at an average level for this time of the year. Beekeepers just want to stay ahead of the problem.

Late summer losses of bees seem to be normal according to beekeepers. Ending season brood patterns still seem to be good in most situations. Overall bees in Idaho continue to look healthy. One good management practice is to have bee's healthy and fat going into the winter months. With foraging plants still available, it has not been necessary for beekeepers to supplement the diet with supplemental feed at this time.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Idaho. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Idaho are as follows: White Honey ranges from \$2.06 to \$2.10 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures for the month of August were warm the beginning of the month, but became somewhat hot and humid toward the middle and end of the month. There was also normal to abnormal moisture due to some heavy wind and rain storms for the state of Illinois. Temperatures were

quite warm and humid for the Southern part of the state and moderately warm for the central and northern part of the state. Most Beekeepers report their bees in good condition as their bees await the golden rod flowers to come to bloom. A few Beekeepers report that they have been busy treating for mites as they prepare their bee hives to weather during the fall and winter season. Beekeepers report a good demand for honey at the retail level, and fairly good at the wholesale. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Warm conditions were observed, as temperatures and precipitation were slightly above normal; except in Iowa, where temperatures and precipitation was below normal across the state.

Beekeepers were mostly busy uncapping supers and harvesting honey. Bee activity has begun to slow as the nectar flow slows. Beekeepers are also testing mites. Demand remains great as prices remain very strong. Nectar sources remain as alfalfa, various clovers, black locust, various ornamentals and wildflowers. Missouri and Iowa state fairs were reported as a huge success once again.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of August were warm and humid for the southeastern part of the state as well as quite warm for the central and northern part of the state. Beekeepers report their bees in good condition as well as having a good honey flow. A few Beekeepers seem to be quite optimistic as they treat their hives for mites and await the blooming of the fall flowers such as golden rod and other late blooming flowers. Demand for honey is good, while prices are generally unchanged.

KENTUCKY: The bees are reported to be in good shape in most areas in preparation for the upcoming fall months. Hive beetles are showing up in light populations but appear to have been controlled with good management practices and previous treatments. Treatments for mites are being done as needed in some areas. The available nectar sources are light and some beekeepers are supplemental feeding a small percent of the hives to keep them in good shape for fall as they are awaiting the Goldenrod, wildflower, sun flower, and other blooms to show up. Most of the hives are being prepared for fall and winter conditions with good management practices, placing honey supers, brood balancing and merging weak hives together at this time. Wholesale prices are about \$2.08-2.12 per pound.

LOUISIANA: Pollen and nectar sources during August were from various trees, crops and wild flowers that seem to be in abundance. Although with the low honey returns beekeepers were not sure what happened to all the sources. Wet summer, rain for most weeks, but honey production was low. The colonies were in generally good condition, but losses were greater than in previous years. Hives were strong then one week they would be queen less and dying. Hives were managed such that swarming was prevented and were treated for varroa mites and small hive beetles. Honey is in high demand and the prices are similar to last year's. Supply is low.

MICHIGAN: In the southeastern and central regions, beekeepers have reported good honey crops. Adequate moisture and cooler weather prolonged the clover bloom. Currently, Japanese knotweed, trefoil, mountain mint, second and third cut alfalfas, purple loosestrife, Joe Pye weed, nettles and various sunflowers are providing forage sources. Goldenrod has just begun blooming across the lower half of the state, with expectations for a slight surge and a continued healthy fall flow. Bees have appeared in good health with heavy boxes. Local sales have been very good with 1 pound jars selling from \$6.50 to a high of \$8.00 for varietal honey. Wholesale prices to local stores have been around the \$5.00 pound in one-pound jars.

MINNESOTA: The temperatures were above normal across the State in August with the exception of the North area around International Falls which had below normal temperatures during the same period. Precipitation in August was below normal across the State with the exception of above normal precipitation in the Northeast area around Duluth, according to the National Weather Service. The U.S. Drought Monitor continues to show normal moisture condition across most of the State for the third straight month. There was a small area of abnormally dry conditions in the South Central area of the State in August. According to commercial beekeepers, 2014 has just not shaped up to be as good as anticipated. Due to the slow spring, the basswood trees never really blooms this season, thereby reducing the honey production potential for the entire season.

There are still some foraging opportunities for pollen and nectar, but there is not much time left in the fall season. In addition, once a mite treatment is placed in the colony, honey in the colony cannot be used for human consumption.

Beekeepers have been actively extracting honey, but indicated they have a lot of supers to extract before they will complete this task. As honey is extracted the supply of commercial honey has been building, but overall supply of commercial grade honey is still at lower levels in Minnesota. After beekeeper remove supers/frames and honey, they are using this opportunity to treat the remaining bees with varroa mite treatments. Many beekeepers have indicated that early treatment is a great recipe towards keeping the mites in check. Currently mite levels seem to be at an average level for this time of the year. Beekeepers just want to stay ahead of the problem.

Late summer losses of bees seem to be normal according to beekeepers. Ending season brood patterns still seem to be good in most situations. Overall bees in Minnesota continue to look healthy. One good management practice is to have bee's healthy and fat going into the winter months. With foraging plants still available, it has not been necessary for beekeepers to supplement the diet with supplemental feed at this time, but as the fall progresses beekeepers will add supplemental feed to offset honey stores in colonies.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Minnesota. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Minnesota are as follows: White Honey ranges from \$2.06 to \$2.10 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

MISSISSIPPI: Aster, Wildflower blooms are still producing nectar and soon Goldenrod will be in. A short crop has been reported and some areas had lots of rain late in the month and a dry early August. Some of the beekeepers are pulling off the summer honey and the honey is of good quality. The hives have been treated for mites and the bees are prepared for the fall months. Demand is still strong. Prices for Wildflower \$2.50-3.00lb bottled \$2.00-2.25 lb in 5 gallon buckets.

MONTANA: During August temperatures were generally slightly cooler than normal with wide spread precipitation across the state. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 4 percent very short, compared to 5 percent last year; 10 percent short, while 40 percent last year; 60 percent adequate, compared to 46 percent last year; 26 percent surplus, compared to 3 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 16 percent very short and short, while measurements measured 84 percent adequate and surplus.

Colony health was reported to be generally good. A slightly above average honey crop was reported being extracted by beekeepers during August. The honey flow continued from 3rd cutting Alfalfa being allowed to bloom, Yellow and White clover, and wild flowers were remaining ground moisture allowed. The state experienced a cooling trend with moisture at month's end. Honey demand was reported to be good.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather in August, for the most part has followed the exact path set in July, with average temperatures generally about normal combined with high humidity early on and throughout the month. Precipitation and soil moisture levels were below average but holding steady with light pollen sources and many nectar sources starting to slow and end quickly. New England has experienced hot daytime temperatures in the high 80s and mid 90s and some very strong winds. There seems to be a pattern where bees are bringing in little nectar and pollen early in the day and robbing is a problem later in the day with many bees feeding. Keepers report that there are groupings of bees that are hanging outside the hives in order to escape the heat while others line up with their backs toward the entrance and fan their wings to create a cooling air flow through the hive. Some hives have bees clustered on the front of the hive with some hives bearding. This indicates that the bees are not out foraging and are opportunistic to any easy nectar source because of their tendency to swarm to the nearest nectar source. Regionally we are going into a nectar dearth, so keepers reportedly are watching for syrup feedings if necessary. Additionally, many bees are by the water sources as well which is customary for this time of season and weather pattern. Bees are putting what they are bringing inside the hive into brood production.

Bees were working black locust, swamp thistle, button bush, purple loosestrife, wild radish, American basswood/linden (*Tilia Americana*), milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), winded sumac, staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), buckwheat, sweet pepper bush (*Chethora*), meadow sweet (produces a light olive pollen color) as well as vegetable crops and a variety of flowering trees and wild flowers. Some excellent pollen and nectar sources for bees are the legumes such as alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), purple vetch (*Vicia sativa*), birds foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), and clovers such as white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) and yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) are all in full bloom at this point in time. The month of August most desired foraging crop is Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia Japonica*), which likes to grow along rivers and streams as well as roadside ditches. Additionally, keepers are seeing smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) and lately goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.), helping out the honeybees. The honey flow will dramatically slow as nectar becomes scarce, brood rearing slows down but there's still a large population of bees.

This is a time when some keepers will choose to re-queen in order to coincide with the nectar dearth and re-super for the last nectar flow going into the fall. Keepers advise to extract honey as soon as possible and leave enough honey for the bees during August and September when nectar is scarce. August has been busy for most beekeepers as they start making decisions about winter. It is still too early to assess the overall crop for the season as golden rod; knotweed and loosestrife are still blooming.

At this point in time, reportedly most honey producers are calling it a good year for honey yields. Varroa mites have been at lower levels than the last two years and beekeepers are looking to treat in order to lower the mite populations. This is often at the loss of any late honey as you do not treat colonies when collecting honey. Utilizing screened bottom boards helps to keep the mite population down. Tracheal and varroa mites are typically a problem in August and September. Many keepers are experimenting with brood interruption for mite control. Secondly, keepers are re-queening with local raised queens and this procedure seems to shut down brood production when nectar flows shut down. This is an unusual year because New England is experiencing an ever reoccurring rebound of many ornamental sources that are usually past their growing cycle such as field bindweed, dandelion and mostly all clover varieties. Consequently keepers are finding that there is still a good supply of nectar and pollen coming in when this is usually not the case.

Early commercial crop pollination services fees ranged from \$60.00 to \$90.00 per hive colony depending on transportation cost requirements. Early harvested honey reportedly was some of the highest quality and lightest colored ever. At that point in time, harvested honey was averaging 50 lbs. per colony. Beekeepers have been busy concentrating on extracting honey. The Italian and Russian honeybees have reportedly been the best honey producers with keepers that have been successful with respectable honey production numbers.

Prices and demand for local and regional honey has been excellent and anyone with honey to sell is getting the best price they have seen in many years. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$20.00 mostly \$20.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5 gallon units at \$195.00 to \$240.00 mostly \$230.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. In the Northeast overall, the wholesale natural and raw honey price has been around \$2.50 to \$2.80 per pound, mostly \$2.80 per pound, occasionally higher, by the 55 gallon barrel. Propolis reportedly is \$14.00 to \$17.00 mostly \$16.00 for 2 ounces tincture and pollen is \$26.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$28.00 per quart.

NEW YORK: The Finger Lakes region had disappointing honey flows due to cool, damp weather conditions. The basswood flow was marginal with many trees devoid of flowers. Temperatures have remained below seasonal norms with nighttime dropping into the 50s, and the region looks like an early fall without much honey collected. Many beekeepers intend to shut the fall flow down earlier than usual, in hopes of maintaining bee health during the winter months. Honey sales have remained steady with the anticipation of stronger local varietal honey prices later in the year. With limited quantities of honey available, some buyers will begin to purchase any excess supplies.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were mostly below normal throughout August. Precipitation for the month was mostly normal to above normal. Statewide soil moisture levels averaged 1.5 percent very short, 10.5 percent short, 78.5 percent adequate, and 9.5 percent surplus the week ending August 23. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 14 counties as being abnormally dry.

Hives appeared to be healthy and, according to apiary inspectors, pest levels have been low, but hive beetles are holding their own and should continue to be monitored as August and September are typically peak population months. Although honey production has generally been good this season some hives consumed a lot of what would have been considered surplus throughout the month. August can typically be an off time for foraging, but bees could be seen working Aster in the Mountain region. Heartsease, Smartweed was available in the Piedmont region. Goldenrod was available throughout the Piedmont and Coastal Plains regions. Also available in the Coastal Plains was Pepperbush. Demand for honey remains high and prices are expected to remain at a premium, especially at the retail level.

Commercial pollinator hives were either working vine crops such as cucumbers and pumpkins or moved to cotton fields to help build up hives for the winter.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Moisture is adequate to good in most areas but most crops are even with or slightly ahead of last season but continue to be well behind the normal averages. Bees are still working various floral sources but this is winding down as the weather heads to fall. Alfalfa production continues slightly behind last season. Bees are generally looking good.

OHIO: No report issued.

OKLAHOMA: Pollen and nectar sources during August were from Yarrow, wheat, and broom straw. Foul Brood earlier this year in some hives were reported and weakened stock from the summer drought. Weather has been hot and dry with little rain that barely wet the ground. Bees have to search farther for water. Demand is greater than supply, the harvest decent this year for the amount of swarms. Swarms were excessive this year.

OREGON: Slightly about average temperatures with little precipitation continued over Oregon during most of August. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 21 percent very short, 42 percent short, 34 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture measured 20 percent very short, 43 percent short, 36 percent adequate and 1 percent surplus.

Colonies were reported to be of generally good strength. Wild flowers and red clover, blackberries, and alfalfa ended as sources of pollen and nectar. Keepers began honey extraction with an average honey crops reported. Honey demand was said to be good.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: The honey bee colonies are reported to appear healthy and are building up for the fall flow. High humidity and rain delayed the capping of honey in some areas. Nectar flow is light and some beekeepers have had to supplemental feed the bees. No major issues with the hive beetles this year probably due to diligent management practices last year and this year. Treatment for mites is being done to prevent any future issues. Beekeepers are checking the hives for the fall and winter stores of honey in the hives and will supplemental feed if necessary, and replacing queens as needed. Retail price averaging around \$6.00 per pound as high as \$36.00 per pound for specialty honey.

TEXAS: The August honey harvest went moderately well. One beekeeper produced 165 pounds of honey. This is about half as much as the beekeeper would have gotten in a really good year, but it is the best the bees have done for several years. In fact, most of the honey came from just two hives - maybe 70 pounds of honey each. Other hives produced relatively little. Still, bees and queen are reported healthy.

Weather has seen above normal temperatures with very little rainfall. Pollen received during August were from crops, flowers and trees. Since harvesting, bees have been treated for varroa mites and hives have also received pollen substitutes.

UTAH: Temperatures were below normal across the entire State of Utah during the month of August. The below normal temperatures in August breaks a warmer than normal trend that had been in place during the last six months. Precipitation was above normal across the entire State of Utah during the same period, according to the National Weather Service.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor in August, as of late August, only the mountain area Northeast of Salt Lake City had normal moisture conditions. The rest of the State has drought conditions that ranged from abnormally dry to severe. The worst drought conditions are located in the Southwest and Northwest areas of the State and continued to expand during August.

There are still some foraging opportunities for pollen and nectar with mainly alfalfa, but there is not much time left in the fall season. In addition, once a mite treatment is placed in the colony, honey in the colony cannot be used for human consumption.

Beekeepers have been actively extracting honey, but indicated they have a lot of supers to extract before they will complete this task. As honey is extracted the supply of commercial honey has been building, but overall supply of commercial grade honey is still at lower levels in Utah. After beekeeper remove supers/frames and honey, they are using this opportunity to treat the remaining bees with varroa mite treatments. Many beekeepers have indicated that early treatment is a great recipe towards keeping the mites in check. Currently mite levels seem to be at an average level for this time of the year. Beekeepers just want to stay ahead of the problem.

Late summer losses of bees seem to be normal according to beekeepers. Ending season brood patterns still seem to be good in most situations. Overall bees in Utah continue to look healthy. One good management practice is to have bee's healthy and fat going into the winter months. With foraging plants still available, it has not been necessary for beekeepers to supplement the diet with supplemental feed at this time.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Utah. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Utah are as follows: White Honey ranges from \$2.06 to \$2.10 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

WASHINGTON: Moisture is still short in most areas, and wild forage sources are drying up earlier than normal. Reduced yields of various flowers and forage crops will mean supplemental feeding in many cases going into the fall and winter. East side fires have destroyed some operations and will limit some in the near future due to lack of forage. New crop apple and pear harvest is in full swing with a record volume of apples.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of August were reported as being hot and humid and wet due to a few down pours of rain storms. A few Beekeepers report the weather more tolerable during the latter part of the month as cooler weather settled in for a few day's during the end of the month. A few Beekeepers report their bees in good condition as they wait for the blooming of fall flowers, such as golden rod while pollinating cucumbers and carrot blossoms. Beekeepers report that they are busy treating for mites and preparing their hives for the fall as well as winter. Demand for honey at the retail level is good, and moderate to fairly good at the wholesale. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		July 2014	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	5,564	13,506	5,564	13,506
Bahrain	29,801	72,336	29,801	72,336
Barbados	7,476	44,435	898	5,341
Brazil	2,314	28,817	0	0
China	87,824	217,093	43,718	106,117
Costa Rica	457	2,770	0	0

Guatemala	305	3,406	0	0
Guyana	2,285	19,789	0	0
Hong Kong	5,268	26,382	0	0
Indonesia	413,409	1,163,733	116,327	282,363
Japan	270,069	1,248,441	44,000	232,629
Korea, South	156,019	825,493	0	0
Kuwait	265,412	646,862	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	227	2,578	0	0
Libya	10,989	49,365	0	0
Malaysia	6,939	21,457	0	0
Mexico	1,062	5,113	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	7,719	41,298	898	5,341
Pakistan	33,121	80,396	0	0
Panama	12,957	79,288	898	5,341
Philippines	109,504	277,423	52,862	128,312
Saudi Arabia	26,237	95,389	0	0
Singapore	41,409	102,992	0	0
Suriname	12,023	29,184	0	0
Taiwan	83,766	365,832	20,093	63,899
Thailand	29,334	71,202	4,889	11,867
Ukraine	19,058	51,457	0	0
United Arab Emirates	186,612	460,491	9,964	24,185
Yemen(*)	265,837	975,020	0	0

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	4,005	13,245	0	0
Bahamas, The	30,057	139,214	4,731	9,940
Barbados	4,945	31,805	0	0
Bermuda	19,621	79,345	3,150	10,202
Canada	473,489	1,688,962	74,611	289,558
Cayman Islands	1,339	6,562	0	0
Chile	3,080	17,307	201	3,162
China	15,756	43,165	0	0
Guatemala	595	6,643	0	0
Hong Kong	17,161	82,786	16,053	72,667
India	33,266	100,005	0	0
Japan	92,001	213,846	0	0
Korea, South	44,175	110,510	18,073	43,866
Mongolia	435	3,995	435	3,995
Netherlands	3,622	5,980	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	11,533	48,123	0	0
Panama	3,304	22,330	0	0
Philippines	1,841	11,551	1,479	8,920
Saudi Arabia	4,843	20,882	0	0
Singapore	1,747	19,522	198	5,230
Taiwan	65,289	120,418	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	136	3,000	0	0
Turkey	78,848	230,144	78,848	230,144
United Arab Emirates	180	5,429	0	0
United Kingdom	820	13,892	0	0
Yemen(*)	2,266	12,500	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	3,007,351	10,072,709	527,691	1,628,921
--------------------	------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------

U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			July 2014		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	4,363,508	16,527,106	16,900,090	301,103	1,224,221	1,245,019
Brazil	789,991	3,119,287	3,215,693	74,802	291,554	299,022
Canada	2,463,925	11,697,577	11,728,956	112,057	523,555	528,339
Chile	37,689	139,449	143,449	0	0	0
Egypt	3,920	16,581	17,151	1,117	6,831	6,997
France(*)	300	3,535	3,693	0	0	0
Hungary	248	2,123	2,243	0	0	0
India	4,734,300	14,813,609	15,402,840	619,500	1,981,604	2,053,561
Israel(*)	1,022	6,677	6,937	0	0	0
Italy(*)	18,078	135,562	143,980	558	5,491	8,291
Mexico	995,301	3,998,104	4,036,983	205,089	820,219	827,642
Pakistan	274	2,297	2,658	274	2,297	2,658
Switzerland(*)	21,488	94,469	97,626	0	0	0
Taiwan	78,082	142,966	154,321	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,140	56,965	57,465	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,411	15,679	16,243	0	0	0
Uruguay	322,814	1,224,182	1,231,108	0	0	0
Vietnam	19,500	50,700	53,315	0	0	0

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	18,833,062	72,947,510	75,397,329	2,946,779	11,840,519	12,207,324
Brazil	1,544,948	5,699,286	5,901,591	284,303	1,086,494	1,132,311
Canada	127,704	722,210	725,679	39,408	218,083	218,583
Denmark(*)	628	5,883	6,785	0	0	0
France(*)	1,078	5,424	5,460	0	0	0
India	5,968,395	17,858,810	18,592,815	1,437,600	4,595,068	4,762,688
Italy(*)	988	29,310	31,603	0	0	0
Mexico	2,989,380	11,907,962	12,033,696	462,822	1,906,560	1,925,369
Pakistan	171,000	456,190	487,190	19,000	51,870	55,370
Poland	840	6,048	6,299	0	0	0
Taiwan	209,380	494,293	518,393	133,400	321,395	332,895
Thailand	548,100	1,312,050	1,320,030	145,500	350,820	351,544
Ukraine	1,899,094	5,124,402	5,308,232	172,205	447,656	463,157
Uruguay	1,485,725	5,510,210	5,597,619	133,145	534,911	553,165
Vietnam	996,660	2,405,261	2,548,139	305,700	763,638	810,668

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	3,846,671	15,331,372	16,190,001	950,234	3,920,249	4,134,005
Australia(*)	2,157	29,481	29,924	0	0	0
Austria	44,980	315,671	335,113	2,956	27,529	29,395
Brazil	3,906,436	14,293,941	14,934,755	435,796	1,678,047	1,727,410
Burma	128,119	301,479	314,636	55,849	130,282	137,439
Canada	21,401	104,123	105,028	2,730	14,742	14,895
Croatia	1,296	11,166	11,523	1,296	11,166	11,523
Denmark(*)	734	3,888	4,486	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	318,665	906,808	933,971	48,231	144,634	148,734
Ecuador	679	3,120	3,729	0	0	0
Germany(*)	48,726	295,576	306,057	0	0	0
Hong Kong	10,260	67,901	69,108	0	0	0
India	2,183,435	6,282,259	6,575,802	393,125	1,259,032	1,297,515
Italy(*)	4,945	84,497	88,761	414	7,258	7,370
Latvia	76,560	244,992	250,272	0	0	0

Macedonia	805	4,982	5,133	805	4,982	5,133
Malaysia	161,820	364,095	381,713	0	0	0
Mexico	567,418	2,070,903	2,090,476	123,788	490,827	494,939
Moldova	3,459	5,718	5,719	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	18,357	940,070	945,210	4,992	245,934	246,434
Pakistan	23,981	69,399	74,784	565	2,498	2,748
Poland	4,021	14,296	15,169	0	0	0
Romania	2,112	10,837	12,666	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,060	2,800	3,193	0	0	0
Spain	12,780	113,706	115,535	800	6,061	6,143
Taiwan	115,440	265,590	314,600	38,280	86,130	90,330
Thailand	837,006	2,072,555	2,153,724	198,600	516,780	534,059
Turkey	1,457,523	3,819,052	4,216,692	576,600	1,455,450	1,610,450
Ukraine	441,151	1,268,843	1,328,650	38,270	110,983	116,983
United Kingdom	3,000	14,933	15,544	0	0	0
Uruguay	2,320,453	8,069,843	8,191,969	354,491	1,277,511	1,300,923
Vietnam	18,308,746	47,001,915	49,341,250	3,594,875	9,395,036	9,846,042

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	289	2,640	2,965	0	0	0
Argentina	77,981	260,800	265,220	57,328	244,183	244,283
Australia(*)	1,436	19,429	19,929	0	0	0
Brazil	23,064	97,527	106,164	0	0	0
Cameroon	18,840	41,448	43,948	0	0	0
Canada	3,048	35,447	35,742	198	4,224	4,254
Chile	1,554	15,840	16,290	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	210,538	415,051	435,545	22,000	60,504	62,204
Egypt	888	4,600	4,824	0	0	0
Ethiopia(*)	1,290	3,238	3,555	0	0	0
France(*)	5,357	79,311	81,882	3,231	39,581	41,588
Germany(*)	7,220	61,848	66,549	0	0	0
Ghana	1,275	4,452	4,676	1,275	4,452	4,676
Greece	10,737	61,217	65,712	5,789	31,189	33,298
Hungary	900	5,400	6,600	900	5,400	6,600
India	13,932	55,973	58,323	12,492	47,828	50,128
Italy(*)	11,006	82,354	85,657	300	3,839	4,034
Latvia	497,640	1,050,784	1,050,797	76,560	161,924	161,926
Lithuania	6,725	33,864	35,691	0	0	0
Mexico	337,054	1,270,936	1,273,291	7,002	7,860	7,910
Moldova	1,923	4,093	4,727	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	713,949	5,017,011	5,112,303	66,636	533,907	545,878
Oman	1,699	4,917	5,882	0	0	0
Poland	17,382	116,352	124,416	4,496	38,592	40,354
Portugal	324	3,576	3,626	0	0	0
Russia	2,736	10,598	11,573	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	405	2,850	2,900	405	2,850	2,900
Serbia	648	3,987	4,219	0	0	0
Spain	824	8,879	9,195	536	4,894	4,960
Taiwan	596,226	1,426,402	1,483,126	38,856	94,036	98,121
Thailand	1,937	5,200	5,378	1,937	5,200	5,378
Turkey	915	4,081	4,468	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,381	44,605	49,009	0	0	0
Uruguay	94,499	321,736	334,995	0	0	0
Vietnam	2,310,343	5,501,170	5,798,187	276,742	663,368	706,884

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Albania	1,402	12,676	13,876	0	0	0
Argentina	5,956	36,447	39,940	0	0	0
Australia(*)	23,383	139,130	139,374	0	0	0
Austria	5,230	68,804	72,809	0	0	0
Brazil	4,379	34,615	35,919	0	0	0
Bulgaria	75,910	280,733	294,977	0	0	0
Canada	17,320	131,833	132,761	0	0	0
Chile	1,217	11,952	12,102	0	0	0
Egypt	2,100	6,450	6,720	900	3,150	3,286
France(*)	85,995	946,817	992,991	6,407	69,427	72,389
Germany(*)	129,078	791,814	822,182	40,462	235,917	243,667
Greece	37,285	506,317	519,905	9,356	132,368	134,789
Guatemala	21,645	102,020	104,115	18,184	94,004	95,504
Hungary	23,741	164,040	175,140	0	0	0
India	176,191	592,426	615,788	41,245	132,115	137,783
Ireland	435	3,197	3,448	0	0	0
Israel(*)	814	9,886	9,901	0	0	0
Italy(*)	35,459	337,502	347,474	5,602	46,673	47,308
Jordan	7,929	16,324	18,111	0	0	0
Lebanon	4,950	57,420	58,737	0	0	0
Lithuania	3,600	14,988	16,487	0	0	0
Macedonia	1,016	4,083	4,270	0	0	0
Mexico	19,364	65,962	67,068	938	5,400	5,600
Moldova	7,351	43,015	47,315	734	4,440	4,884
New Zealand(*)	261,084	1,899,927	1,923,454	59,175	388,669	392,728
Poland	21,888	59,686	62,893	0	0	0
Portugal	14,717	98,955	102,735	300	2,008	2,031
Romania	576	4,814	5,626	0	0	0
Russia	23,494	130,340	143,375	1,645	10,802	11,882
Serbia	9,480	76,080	79,515	0	0	0
Spain	61,932	428,434	448,788	176	2,549	2,657
Switzerland(*)	17,511	262,211	273,100	1,676	25,223	26,411
Taiwan	83,277	209,458	219,651	9,730	38,508	39,704
Turkey	78,296	499,200	516,664	20,720	131,916	136,932
Ukraine	15,096	52,210	57,431	0	0	0
United Kingdom	142	2,242	2,268	0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Republic of	4,954	56,929	62,622	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	7,376	18,849	19,906	0	0	0
Canada	3,130	153,229	153,722	95	2,775	2,851
China	2,291	50,741	54,737	0	0	0
France(*)	8,739	304,543	307,563	0	0	0
Greece	404	4,562	4,954	0	0	0
India	21,738	44,572	46,372	0	0	0
Ireland	489	5,503	6,061	197	2,280	2,485
Italy(*)	4,240	80,670	82,317	861	18,432	18,747
Japan	90	13,283	13,383	0	0	0
Korea, South	111,649	1,669,119	1,698,374	4,101	59,200	61,549
Mexico	27,874	299,207	302,631	4,346	40,018	40,611
Netherlands	26,746	135,326	142,596	9,352	47,862	49,837
Portugal	8,404	42,971	47,098	0	0	0
Spain	3,695	26,190	31,180	739	5,238	6,774
Taiwan	21,393	62,326	66,098	1,200	4,200	4,402
Thailand	58,075	259,657	268,257	13,440	58,960	61,398
United Arab Emirates	4,717	8,430	8,768	0	0	0
United Kingdom	260	4,649	4,655	0	0	0

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	36,259	128,723	131,849	0	0	0
Australia(*)	18,480	140,995	148,700	0	0	0
Brazil	7,109,258	27,334,460	28,277,340	1,323,067	5,309,811	5,460,956
Bulgaria	3,063	22,160	22,660	0	0	0
Canada	73,945	488,790	491,600	0	0	0
Cyprus	600	11,388	12,536	600	11,388	12,536
Dominican Republic	3,051	17,091	18,693	0	0	0
Greece	1,093	12,985	13,219	0	0	0
India	400	2,200	2,404	0	0	0
Italy(*)	25,534	291,886	300,110	1,638	23,588	25,261
Kuwait	4,421	27,851	28,250	0	0	0
Mexico	107,714	421,906	437,824	38,976	157,494	165,363
New Zealand(*)	4,000	101,751	102,551	4,000	101,751	102,551
Vietnam	186,000	492,900	506,900	93,000	246,450	254,950

GRAND TOTAL	97,686,459	337,832,994	349,881,008	16,506,604	57,124,364	59,200,275
--------------------	------------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------	------------

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized